Paine, the Spiritual Banker, in Chicago. We copy the following article from the Chicago Christian Banker, a periodical exclusively devoted to Christian banking, religious financiering, spiritual manifestations, and Rochester rappings and rantings. The editor, Seth Paine, Esq., got up a bank in Chicago, Ill., which exploded, and its projector arrested and indicted for lunacy and a breach of the peace. Hear his story:-

arrested and indicted for lunney and a breach of the peace. Hear his story:—

WE ARE INDICTED.—Yes, we are indicted. Moses was indicted by Fharach, and David was indicted by Saul; Faniel was indicted by Nebuchalneszar, and Stephen was indicted by Nebuchalneszar, and Stephen was indicted by the Jewish priests; and thousands of the early martyrs were indicted by Ronan emperors, and died rejoicing in the flames. Luther was indicted by the Pope, and so was John Huss, and Jerome of Prague. Cromwell was indicted by Charles the Second, and John Bunyan was indicted by Charles the Second's brother. Baxter was indicted, and peaceful William Penn. Gailleo was indicted, and so was the inventor of printing. William Tell, Robert Bruce, Robert Emmet, Kossuth, Adams, Hancock, and Washington, all were indicted. Yes, Jesus Christ himself, the Saviour of a hopeless world, thank God, he was indicted. Time would fail me to tell of Gideon, Barak, and Samsen, of Jepthah and of Samuel, and of the prophets, who through faith subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions, quenched the violence of fre, escaped the edge of the sword, out of weakness was made strong, wased valiant in flight, turned to flight the armies of the allens, who, Paul says, had trial of cruel mockings and scourgings, yea, moreover, of bends and imprisonment. They were stoned, they were sawn asunder, were tempted, were slain with the sword; they wandered about in sheep skins and goat skins, being destitute, affilieted, tormented, of whom the world was not worthy. These glorious names—God's heroes—truth's martyrs—all of these were indicted. Moses was indicted for loving his brethren; David was indicted for peaching the truth; Luther was indicted for his hatred of mempoly—and so are we. So are all those triumphant names which are written high and blazing on the scroll of fame, and in the Lamb's book of life. The indicters of Numson brought rain on their ewn pates; the indicter of Daniel was reduced to the level of the beauts;

Theatrical and Musical.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The beautiful spectacle called "Ivanhoe," which is put on the Bowery stage in admirable style, will commence the entertainments, and they will conclude with "Kit Carson." All the leading artists appear.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The new comedy of "St. Cupid" will commence the entertainments, and this will be succeeded by two grand divertissements, in which the French and Spanish dancers will display their accomplishments in dancing. All will close with "Popping the Question."

with "Popping the Question."

Mible's Garden.—The beautiful opera entitled the "Child of the Regiment," will be presented this evening. Madame Sontag, who is every other night delighting the visiters of the garden with her charming vocal powers, will appear as Marie.

Buberon's Theatre.—The new comedy of "St. Cupid," which everybody likes, and the excellent piece called "Paris and London," will be the attractive features of this evening. Placide, Burton, Dyott, Miss Weston, Mrs. Bernard, and other eminent artists, will appear.

Dyott, Miss Weston, Mrs. Bernard, and other eminent artists, will appear.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The new drama called "O'Neat the Great," the nautical drama of "Landsharks and Seagulls," and the amusing piece called "Gotobed Tom," are the selections for this evening. The orchestra will play several inspiriting airs.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The "Irish Heiress," a favorite comedy, will commence the entertainments this evening; Blake, Lester, Walcott, Brougham, Miss Laura Keene, Mrs. Stevens, and Mrs. Brougham in the leading characters. All will close with the "Review."

"Review."

AMBRICAN MUSEUM.—In the afternoon the performances consist of the "Village Gossip" and the
'Hrish Tutor;" in the evening, the much admired
place called "Old Folks at Home."

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.—A fine programme for this evening, consisting of melodies and instrumental performances. Wood's Minstrells.—This company offer a very musing bill for this evening. They are an excellent opposite.

ompany.

CIRCUS.—A splendid bill is announced for this evening. "St. George and the Dragon" is the parevening. "St. C.

BANVARD'S HOLY LAND continues to be largely RISLEY'S THAMES is becoming very popular, and

ROBERT HELLER'S Hall of Enchantment is well filled every night.

HOPE CHAPEL.—Mad. Valentini gives her fifth concert this evening, assisted by several eminent artists.

artists.

PAUL JULIEN.—This wonder of the age, whose execution on the violin is proclaimed by the best judges to be superior to anything ever heard in this country, gives his farewell concert on Tuesday evening next, assisted by Badiali, Pozzolini, Carl Eckert and other distinguished artists. Mr. NEAFIE, the tragedian, has arrived in this city, after a successful professional tour.

Supreme Court—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

Feb. 17.—Dedisions.—William V. Curtis vs.

Edwin B. Strange and Albert B. Strange.—The
articles of copartnership having expressly provided
that in case of dissolution, for any cause whatever,
the Messrs. Strange were to have the exclusive possession of all the partnership effects, and the winding
up of the business, it is not competent to the Court
to appoint a receiver, unless in case of fraud, or insolvency. No insolvency is pretended; and, as to
fraud, it seems, on the explanations given, to be little
more than a question whether disputed items shall
be inserted in, or stricken out of the accounts, when
they come to be adjusted. At all events, although,
perhaps, different views may be taken of some of
these. items, there is nothing in the circumstances
attending them to warrant the inference of fraud so
clearly as to deprive the parties of a right expressly
guaranteed to them by the articles of copartnership.
The injunction must therefore be dissolved, and the
motion for appointment of receiver denied. If the
plaintiff desires security for his share of the assets, a
special provision can be inserted in the order for that
purpose.

Jane Slocum vs. James Scribner and others.—

purpose.

Jane Slocum vs. James Scribner and others.—
Order that referee sell the premises; that he also proceed and determine the rights in dispute, and make a supplemental report. All questions of costs and allowances, and further directions, to be reserved until the coming in of that report, and the report

of sale.

In the matter of the Petition of Isaac C. Kendall end others.—Order that it be referred to Aaron Vanderpool to take proof of the facts; and that notice be given to William S. Sears of the proceedings on such reference.

Cornelius L. Sidell and Wife vs. Magdalen Isaacs and others.—Order of confirmation and sale in varition.

partition.

Horace S. Bartine and others vs. John Bartine and others.—Order of confirmation and sale in partition.

Before Hon. Judge Morris.

Peb. 17.—Chas. T. Wetmore vs. John Mott.—This was a motion to set aside default, judgment and execution. The Judge held that notice of motion should have been given to the defendant, and the motion must be denied. He did not think the plaintiff could recover on the complaint, as a husband cannot be made liable for a wife's costs except by an order of the Court or by an express promise. The plaintiff must pay \$10 cost of motion.

Bupreme Court—Part Second.

Before Chief Justice Oakley.

Frm. 17.—Etin Dupignacv. Robt. Brookbank and Emma Brookbank.—This was an actionfor assault and battery, by pushing the daughter of plaintiff off steps, and injuring her. Verdict for plaintiff \$140.

Emma Beadle vs. Wm. G. Tuttan.—This was also an action for assault and battery, and the jury rendered a verdict for the defendant.

Lost in a Marsh.—Jesse Morton, Esq., post-master of Coffee Creek, in Porter Co., Ind., perished in a marsh, near the east bank of the Calumet river, on the 3d inst. His cries were heard for more than an hour on the night of his death, but in consequence of a severe snow storm prevailing at the time, it was impossible to find him until the next morning, when his body was discovered in the marsh. He was on his way to Chicago, and it is supposed had lost his route.

DIVIDING FLORIDA.-We learn from the Georgis papers that a project is in agitasion at Tallahasee for dividing the State of Florida. It is proposed, by the advocates of the plan, to unite that portion of the State lying west of the Chattahocoise river to Alabama, and that portion lying between the Chattahocohee and Suwannee rivers to Georgia, the balance to constitute the future State of Florida.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALPS. FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. NAPOLEON'S MARRIAGE.

Ample Details of the Ceremony.

MAGNIFICENT APPEARANCE OF PARIS.

DEATH OF LORD MELBOURNE.

The Course of the American Senate Relative to the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty.

VIEWS IN ENGLAND.

STATE OF THE MARKETS

The Improvement in Cotton.

The new screw steamer Alps, Captain Wiekman, arrived at this port at six o'clock last evening. She left Liverpool at two o'clock on Wednesday after-noon, the 2d inst., thus making a most excellent passage across the Atlantic.

We are indebted to Mr. W. T. Marsden, the gentlemanly purser of the Alps, for the prompt delivery of our parcels.

The leading feature of the news is the marriage of Napoleon III. to the Countess de Teba, at Notre Dame, Paris, on Saturday, the 29th ult. We give the fullest details of this in our columns this morning.

The deaths of Viscount Melbourne and the Ear of Tyrconnel, with that of the Earl of Oxford, make no less than three peerages that have become extinct in Great Britain within a fortnight. The London Gazette of the 31st ult. thus announces the death of Lord Melbourne :-

Lord Melbourne:—

We have to announce the demise of Viscount Melbourne, brother of Viscountess Palmerston, long in the diplomatic service of the State, and better known as the Hon. sir Frederick Lamb and Lord Beauvale. His lordship expired at a quarter past seven o'clock on Saturday morning, at Brockett Hall, Herts, after a short illness, arising from gout. The deceased, Frederick James Lamb, was third son of Peniston, first viscount, and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart. He was born on the 17th of April, 1782, and married, in 1841, Mademoiselle de Matzahn, daughter of his Excellency Baron Maltzahn, the Prussian Minister to the Austrian court. The late viscount entered the diplomatic service in early life. In 1839 he was created a peer by the title of Baron Beauvale, and in November, 1848, on the death of his brother, Viscount Melbourne, he succeeded to the superior family title. He leaves no family; consequently the title becomes extinct. A pension of £1,700, enjoyed by the late viscount for his diplomatic services, reverts to the crown.

Accounts from Montenegro are so contradictory that no reliance can be placed on them. The im

that no reliance can be placed on them. The im pression seems to be that Montenegro cannot long resist the Turks without foreign assistance.

The weekly reviews of the Amsterdam and Rotterdam produce markets state that business had been exceedingly languid. The transactions in the various articles had been wholly confined to immediate consumption, and little alteration had occurred in prices. The accounts from Antwerp and Rotterdam represent a similar position of trade.

The letters from Rouen speak of diminished ac-

tivity in the market for manufactures, and quotations showed a tendency to decline.

The Cunard steamship America, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday the 30th ultimo.

NAPOLEON'S MARRIAGE

Interesting Details of the Ceremony—Magnificent Appearance of Paris — Amnesty to Three Thomsand Persons, &c.

The civil marriage of the Emperor Napoleon III. took place at the Palace of the Tuileries, on Saturday night, the 29th ult. The Duke de Cambaçères, Grand Master of the Ceremonies, proceeded to the Palace of the Elysée at half-past 8 o'clock with two of the court carriages to take the Imperial fancée to the Tuileries. The Rue Faubourg St. Honoré was crowded with people, who had assembled there as early as 7 o'clock to catch a glimpse of the bride. At a quarter past 9 o'clock the Countess de Téba entered the carriage, having her mother, the Countess de Montijo, on her right. The Marquis de Valdegamas, the Spanish Minister in Paris, and the Grand Master; of the Ceremonies sat in front. The Princess of Essling, Grand Mistress of the Household of the future Empress, the Duchess of Bassano, her Lady of Honor, and M. Feuillet de Couches, Master of the Ceremonies, in a second carriage, preceded the Imperial bride. When the carriage in which the Countess de Téba was seated issued from the Elysée, the crowd in the street cheered, but not loudly, and there were no acclamations on her route to the Palace. The carriage proceeded at an easy pace down the Rue Faubourg St. Honoré, escorted by a troop of cuirassiers. The cortege entered the palace of the Tuileries by the gate of the Pavilion of Flora. The Grand Chamberlain and the Master of the Horse, two Chamberlains on service, the Officers on Ordonnance on service, received the Imperial bride-elect at the foot of the staircase of the Pavilion of Flora, to conduct her to the family drawing-room, where the Emperor was waiting for her. Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mathilde received the Countess de Téba, and they proceeded to the private drawing-room in the following order:

The Orderly Officers, a Chamberlain, two Masters of the Ceremonies, the Master of the Horse the

proceeded to the private drawing-room in the following order:

The orderly officers, a Chamberlain, two Masters of the Ceremonies, the Master of the Horse, the Grand Huntsman, Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mathilde, the Countess de Montijo, keeping to the right, and advancing on the same line. The Grand Chamberlain and the Grand Master of the Ceremonies on their right and left, a few paces ahead; the Ladies of Honor followed, and then a Chamberlain. On approaching the drawing-room, the Chamberlain of the arrival of the cortege, and the Chamberlain of the arrival of the cortege, and the Chamberlain of the arrival of the cortege, and the Chamberlain of the arrival of the cortege, and the Chamberlain of the uniform of a General Officer, wore the collar of the Legion of Honor which, it is said, belonged to his uncle, the Emperor Napoleon, and the collar of the Golden Fleece, which tradition assigns to the Emperor Charles V. The Cardinals, Marshals and Admirals, Ministers, Secretaries of State, the great officers and officers of the civil and military household of the Emperor, the Ambassa-dors and Ministers-Pleinpotentiaries of the Emperor present in Paris, stood around the Emperor. His Majesty advanced to meet his bride. The Grand Master of the Ceremonies took the Emperor's last orders, and the cortege set out for the Salle des Maréchaux, where the ceremony of the civil marriage was to be performed. The following order was observed in their progress:—

The Gentlemen Ushers, the Assistant Masters of the Ceremonies, the orderly officers on service, the Emperor's Equerries not on service, the Chamberlains on service, the Chamberlains on service, the Chamberlains on service, the Chamberlains on service, the Honor, the Prist Equery, the Grand Chamberlain, the Marshals and Admirals, the perial Princes, the Emperor and Empress. Then followed the Grand Marshall of the Palace, the First Equery, the Grand Chamberlain, the Marshals and Admirals, the perial Princes, the Emperor and Empress. A Hollowed the Grand Huntsman, th

occupied the remaining benches. The Grand Master of the Ceremonies, the masters and their assistants, were placed right and left in front of the throne. All the ladies rose at the entrance of the Emperor and the Empress, and remained standing, together with the rest of the company, during the ceremony. The Emperor being seated, the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, after having taken the orders of his Majesty, invited the Minister of State and the President of the Council of State to advance to the Emperor's chair. to the Emperor's chair.

The Minister of State said, "In the name of the

and the President of the Council of State to advance to the Emperor's chair.

The Minister of State said, "In the name of the Emperor." At those words the Emperor and the Empress rose.

"Sire, does your Majesty declare that he takes in marriage her Excellency Mademoiselle Eugenie de Montijo, Countess de Teba, here present?"

The Emperor replied, "I declare that I take her Excellency Mademoiselle Eugenie de Montijo, Countess de Teba, here present, in marriage."

The Minister of State then said, "Mademoiselle Eugenie de Montijo, Countess de Teba, does your Excellency declare that you take his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon III., here present, in marriage."

The Countess replied. "I declare that I take his Majesty Napoleon III., here present, in marriage."

The Minister of State then announced the marriage, in the following terms:—

"In the name of the Emperor, of the constitution, and of the law, I declare that his Majesty Napoleon III., here present, in marriage."

Those words having been pronounced, the masters of the ceremonies and their assistants brought forward the table in front of the chairs on which the Emperor and Empress were seated, and placed the register before them. The act of marriage was then signed in the following manner:—

The President of the Council of State presented a pen to the Emperor and then to the Empress. Their Majesties signed without quitting their seats. I was standing not far from the spot where Eugenie de Montijo was seated, at the moment she was called upon by the great officer of State to sign the deed which transformed her from a simple Spanish subject into an Empress, and an Empress of France. I have seen her also at another royal marriage, in which, in right of her rank, she bore a distinguished part—a part only inferior to the royal brides of that day. It was on the 10th of October, 1846, that she followed in attendance on her royal mistress when the Queen of Spain and her sister, Luisa Fernanda, were united in marriage in the ancient chapel of Atocha. The ceremony had been

day now occupies the throne that Prince's mother then filled; and the family whose posterity was believed destined to rule France for ever is now in exile!

The witnesses of the marriage were then called to sign the register. On behalf of Louis Napoleon were—first, the members of the imperial family, then the Cardinals, the Marshals, the Presidents of the Senate, of the Legislative Corps, of the Council of State; and on behalf of the Empress. the Countess de Montipo, her mother, her uncle, General Alvarez de Toledo, who, I believe, had come to Paris expressly for the purpose; the Count de Calvez, brother of the Duke of Alba, Berwick, and Linares, who, as Inave already mentioned, is the husband of her elder sister, the Dachess of Penaranda, and, in the name of the Grandees of Spain, the Duke of Ossuna and the Marquis of Valdegamas, better known to the literary world as Juan Donose Cortes.
The act being completed, the Grand Master of the Ceremonies announced to their majesties, in a loud voice, that the ceremony was concluded.

In a few minutes the Emperor and Empress, who reserved the congratulations of her friends, and was embraced by her mother, rose, and, followed by the members of the Imperial family, withdrew for a short space to the private apartments of the palace. In about half an hour they returned, the Emperor leading the Empress by the hand, from their apartments, and proceeded to the theatre. They were followed by the ladies of honor, the ministers, the marshals, the cardinals, the great functionaries of State. The Emperor wore his usual dress on such occasions—the full costume of a lieutenant-general, with the star and cross of the Legion of Honor and the collar of the Golden Fleece over his uniform as a majorgeneral in the Spanish army. I think there could not have been more than 500 or 600 persons present, as the invitations were necessarily limited. The grand galleries and saloons were still more brilliantly lighted and furnished than on any previous occasion, and the comparatively small number p

on reaching the Tuileries, Her Majesty found the Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mathilde waiting for her at the bottom of the grand staircase. The cortege then ascended that staircase and proceeded to the Salon de l'Empereur, into which Her Majesty was conducted by the Emperor, accompanied by the Prince Jerome, the Ministers, the Marshals and Admirals, the Grand Marshal of the Palace, and the Great Huntsman. mirals, the Grand Great Huntsman.

At an early hour the Place de Carrousel had been taken possession of by the cavalry intended to form the escort of the imperial procession. The Carabiniers and mounted Gendarmes were placed on the left, the Cuirassiers were stationed on the right, and the Guides, dressed in their splendid new uniform, were drawn up in the inner court, opposite the Palace. The National Guard and the two battalions of Gendarmerie Mobile lined the passage left open in the centre, and the courtyard of the Louvre, the fountain of which had been converted into a beautiful corbeille of flowers. At 12 o'clock the cavalry began to move in the direction of the Church of Notre Dame. The ex-Republican Guard and the Gendarmerie of the Seine led the way, and were followed by the carabiniers and cuirassiers. Next came the court carriages, in one of which, drawn by six horses, were seated Marshal Jerome and the Prince, his son. At a quarter past twelve o'clock, the imperial carriage issued from under the triumphal arch, preceded by a numerous staff of general officers, Marshal Magnan, the commander-in-chief of the army of Paris, riding at the right door, and the guides forming the escort of honor. The carriage was drawn by eight cream colored horses, magnificently caparisoned, with their heads ornamented with plumes of white feathers; on the top was the imperial crown; the sides were all glass, and permitted a full view of the Emperor and Empress, who were cheered, though but sparingly, as they passed. On quitting the Louvre, the cortege proceeded through the new street of Rivoli amidst double rows of National Guards and troops of the line, and a dense mass of people. The Hotel de Ville, before which the procession mext passed, was most elaborately decorated. In each window was a trophy of tricoloured flags, with escocheons bearing the initials N. and E., connected with each other by garlands of flowers. The very shimneys were ornamented with imperial emblems, and united by festoons of evergreens and flags. Velvet crinson curtains, studded wit

crimson tint, imitating velvet, the variety of the tapestries, of escutcheons, of crowns and garlands, and streamers and offiammes, which adorn the interior and the exterior of the building, presented a coup-d'ard of the most striking kind. An immense portice at the façade of the building had three separate entrances, to which admission was indicated by the form and color of the tickels. As you passed through the portice, four or five series of draperies, of various colors, drawn up in the form of curtains, and depending from a great heighth, led to the initerior. On entering the body of the church, the coup-d'ard was magnificent. From the lofty roof hung long streamers, pink, yellow, red, blue, and green, ornamented and richly fringed. Around the gallery ran a line of drapery of crimson velvet with gold, and between each compartment shields displayed the arms of France and Spain. Immediately in front of the high altar, and under the orchestra, the Imperial arms, with the crown surmounting them, were displayed in relief; and along the aisles to the extremity of the choir many rows of lustres were suspended from the roof, with countless lights. The lower parts of the massive pilars that ran along on both sides of the interior were covered with crimson velvet, and the stems that shot towards the roof were partly covered with blue cloth or paper, displaying the imperial crown, the initials, and they as well as the tapestry were covered with golden bees. The grand altar had been removed to the centre of the church. It was surmounted by a lofty earnopy of crimson velvet, lined with ermine, and held up with golden cords, while the tracery that rose above the altar was left uncovered, and through the interstices might be seen a long blaze of light to the extremity of the building. In the front of the altar was a platform, raised two steps from the ground, and richly carpeted. On this were placed two prie-Dieu, with fauteuils of crimson velvet—that to the left for the Emperos. The front of the prie-Dieu was adorned wit crimson tint, imitating velvet, the variety of the sharsnais, the Admirals, the Grand Chancellor, and the Grand Crosses of the Legion of Honor. The rest of the nave was occupied by the deputations of the constituted bodies, by the high functionrries of the public administrations, and by the other persons in-vited.

It was near one o'clock when the imperial cortege arrived. Its approach was announced by a brilliant flourish of trumpets and the music of a military band, and the orchestra then sruck up a most effective wedding march. In a few minutes, the Emperor appeared, preceded by the Great Officers of State, and leading the Empress by the hand towards the altar. The Emperor wore his usual costume, and the Empress a dress of white velvet, termed épinge, richly ornamented, a diadem of brilliants on her head, and a long veil of pointe d'Alençon lace. They were followed by the Countess de Montijo, the Ladies of Honor, the Ministers, the Marshals of France, and other great dignitaries. Informed of the approach of the cortege, the Archishop of Paris, preceded by his clergy, had gone forward to meet them towards the central gate, by which they entered. The cortege advanced towards the thrones, which were placed in the centre of the transept, on a raised floor, covered with an ermine carpet. The Emperor and Empress took their places on their thrones. On the right of the altar, the five Cardinals were seated; and, further down, the Marshals of France, in full costume, and holding their batons of command. The church was crowded in every part, and from the remotest corner of the nave and high galleries hundreds in vain tried to catch even a passing glimpse of the ceremony. As soon as their Majesties placed themselves on their thrones, the Archbishop officiating saluted them, and the ceremony of marriage then commenced.

After the blessing of the pieces of gold and the nuntial ring, their Majesties advanced to the foot of It was near one o'clock when the imperial cortege

thrones, the Archbishop officiating saluted them, and the ceremony of marriage then commenced.

After the blessing of the pieces of gold and the nuptial ring, their Majesties advanced to the foot of the altar remained standing, and gave each other the right hand. The Archbishop, addressing himself first to the Emperor, and then to the Empress, received their declarations to take each other for husband and wife, and successively presented to the Emperor the pieces of gold and the ring. The Emperor pre sented the pieces of gold to the Empress, and placed the ring on her finger. After the prayers, they returned to their thrones. They successively presented themselves at the offering. After the Pater their Majesties went to the foot of the altar and knelt; the first chaplain of the Emperor and another Bishop extended above their heads a canopy of silver brocade, and kept it so extended during the oraison. During the Episcopal benediction and the reading of the gospel, the choir chanted several times the Domine salvum. The archbishop then presented holy water to their Majesties, and commenced the Te Deum, which was taken up by the orchestra and the singers. After the Te Deum, the great officers of the crown, the princes, the ministers, and other persons who arrived in the cortege, resumed their places, and their Majesties descended from their thrones, and the procession having reformed, the Emperor gave his hand to the Empress, and, after bowing on all sides, left the church. It was remarked, as they walked down the nave, that the newly married pair are almost exactly of the same height. arried pair are almost exp

same height.

The cortege returned in the same order as before, by the Rue d'Arcole, the Quai Napoleon, the flower market, the quays of the Louvre and Tuileries, to the Place de la Concorde, where it entered the garden of the Tuileries, by the gate of the Pont-Tournant the Place de la Concorde, where it entered the garden of the Tuileries, by the gate of the Pont Tournant. The garden presented the most picturesque aspect. The terrace adjoining the river was occupied by deputations from all the corporations of the city, each distinguished by a banner bearing appropriate mottos. The operatives of the Canal St. Martin had a live eagle standing on the top of their banner, to which it was attached by the feet. This exhibition afforded the soldiers much amusement as they filed by. The bird also attracted the notice of the Emperor, who laughed very heartily and showed it to the Emperes. All the villagers of the Banlieue were represented by young girls, attired in white, and distinguished by silk scarls of different colors. Each, moreover, carried a banner, ornamented with devices, and vivas for the Emperor and Empress. At about half-past 2 o'clock the cortage entered the garden of the Tuileries, and the cavalry, after riding up to the Palace, turned to the left and drew up in the alley adjoining the Rue de Rivoli. The moment the imperial carriage made its appearance, all the young girls rushed forward and actually filled it with bouquets. The shower was so great at one moment, that the guards were obliged to interfere. The impression made by the Empress' appearance was decidedly favorable. Everybody thought her handsome and graceful.

At three o'clock their Majestics appeared at the balcony of the Pavilion de l'Horloge, looking into the Carrousel; and here it was understood that the promised presentation by the Emperor of his bride to the troops took place. After receiving their acclamations for a few minutes, their Majestics retired, and appeared at the well known balcony which commands a view of the gardens. It was crowded to excess, but the applause was by no means energetic. At four o'clock the newly married pair enter-

commands a view of the gardens. It was crowded to excess, but the applanse was by no means energetic. At four o'clock the newly married pair entered a travelling chariot, and, escorted by a picked squadron of Carabiniers, and attended by several other carriages, occupied by members of their suite, set out for St. Cloud, by way of the Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysees, their appearance, as throughout the day, exciting rather curiosity than enthusiasm. The troops and the immense multitude soon dispersed. Before seven o'clock the illuminations commenced, but, with rare exceptions, they were confined to the public buildings, of which the Hotel de Ville and the Elysée were the most conspicuous.

they were confined to the public buildings, of which the Hotel de Ville and the Elysée were the most conspicuous.

The Paris Moniteur of Monday, the 31st, announces that the Emperor, on the occasion of his marriage, has pardoned more than 3,000 persons from among those who were the object of the measures for general safety in the month of December, 1851. Their names will shortly be published.

The Emperor and Empress dine on Tuesday, the 1st instant, at the Palace of Versailles. The Emperor was to visit Paris on Wednesday, to preside at the Council of Ministers.

The interment of the Countess of Lesseps, aunt of the Countess of Montijo, took place on Tuesday.

The following is the letter before alluded to as having been addressed by the Countess of Téba to the Prefect of the Seine, on the subject of the diamond necklace, worth 600,000f., offered to her:

Mondeur le Préfet—I feel deeply the generous decision come to by the Municipal Council of Paris, which thus manifests its sympathetic adhesion to the union which the Emperor contracts. I nevertheless experience a painful feeling at thinking that the first public act attached to my name at the moment of my marriage should be a considerable exponse for the city of Paris. Permit me, therefore, to decline your gift, however flattering it may be for me; you will give me greater happiness by employing in charity the sum you had fixed on for the purchase of the head dress which the Municipal Council wished to present to me. My desire is that my marriage shall not be the occasion of any fresh charge to the country to which I henceforth belong; and the only thing of which I am ambitious, is to share with the Emperor the love and esteem of the French people. I begyou, Monsieur le Prefet, to express my gratitude to your council, and to receive yourself the assurance of my distinguished seatiments.

EUGENIE, Countess de Téba.

The Muncipal Council adopted the resolution in

The Clayton and Bulwer Treaty—Onslaught on General Cass. [From the London Times, Jan. 31.]

The discussion which has recently taken place in the Senate of the United States with reference to the treaty signed by Sir Henry Bulwer and Mr. Calyten, on the 19th of April, 1850, should have no direct interest to this country; for none of the charges now brought against the American Secretary of State of that time ought to weaken the obligation created by the ratification of that instrument. Even if a complete case of misconduct were established against the minister who signed this convention, (which we by no means admit or believe to be the case.) the contract would be not the less binding on both parties; and the object of the two governments, which was the establishment of a free and neutral ship-canal between the Atantic and Pacific ocean, remains wholly unaffected by the omission which Mr. Case and his friends profess to detect in this negotiation. As, however, this debate has thrown some light on the manner in which one party in the United States is disposed to apply what is termed "the Monroe principle" to Central America, and even to our own settlements in that part of the American continent, we feel called upon to lay the question before our readers, though we are unwilling to suppose that these proceedings have arisen out of any motives offensive or hostile to this country, and we cannot seriously believe that the American Senate will demand the abrogation of a convention of great public utility, solely because it has not deprived Great Britain of a territorial right which she has enjoyed for nearly two centuries.

In the first article of Sir H. Bulwer's treaty it was stipulated that neither "the American nor the British government should hereafter assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America." This provision was intended not only to secure the projected canal from any armed occupation, but also, on the part of the United States, to remove the apprehensions which had been excited by the British protectorate of the Mosquito coast, and

all; and that the constitutional powers of that body over treaties with foreign powers were consequently not duly exercised in this instance.

On these grounds Mr. Cass has attacked the whole transaction with his usual violence, affirming that neither the Senate nor himself had ever understood the treaty to comprise the stipulation accepted by Mr. Clayton's note; that, if it had been so understood, the treaty would not have had a single vote; and asserting that Mr. King, then Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, had verbally assured him that this qualification of the original treaty proposed by the British Government had been abandoned. On this last statement, however, it seems that Mr. Cass is contradicted by Mr. King himself. Other Senators declared that their only object in voting for the treaty was "to get the British out of Central Americas" These assertions and arguments were ably refuted by Mr. Seward, of the State of New York; but nevertheless they are brought forward with all the weight of what is now the dominant party in the Union, and they are avowedly intended to discredit the Clayton and Bulwer treaty in the estimation of the people of the United States. We are surprised that any class of politicians should have adopted such a course of policy on such a subject. If ever there was a treaty negotiated on broad grounds of public utility, it is this convention. Its object, and its only object, was to promote the execution of a ship-canal between the two oceans, and to secure the freedom and neutrality of the passage against all contingencies. The country through which such a canal must pass belongs neither to the United States nor to Great Britain; and, though British or American capital and industry would doubtless be required to complete such a work, yet this convention was intended to secure the canal itself and the adjacent country from the dominion or exclusive sovereignty of either power. The term "Central America" was employed, because that expression is commonly used to denote the Sta ras, which we have held by use, and by express treaty with Spain, for so long a period. The distance from Belize to the proposed canal is 500 miles, and our possessions in that region were not more particularly described, probably because it seemed impossible to confound things so remote. The American government, under Mr. Polk, had long before acknowledged our sovereignty in Honduras, by sending a consul to Belize, who, of course, received Her Majesty's exequatur, and, if any doubt could be thrown on the British title to absolute sovereignty in that settlement, such objections in no way concern the United States. Our treaties with Spain originally, gave us the right to cut logwood and mahogany on these coasts; and, though leave was afterwards conceded to the British government to occupy territory for these purposes within certain limits, some reservation was made of the sovereign rights of Spain in the convention of 1786 between the two crowns. But, since Spain has lost all the circumjacent provinces, her interest in the country is extinct, and ours is established under a commission from that crown, by prescription, and by successful defence. There is no reason to suppose that Mr. Clayton had ever directed his attention at all to this subject, when he was honestly engaged in negotiating with Sir Henry Bulwer for a totally different purpose. Indeed, it could hardly cross the mind of any rational being, that in settling with the United States the neutral condition of this canal, the British government was renouncing rights to one of its own settlements, especially as the United States are not in the remotest degree connected with this territory. This certainly is the wildest application of the "Monroe principle" we have ever heard of—that the Senate of the United States is to canvass the title of European governments to their American possessions, even though the United States themselves cannot pretend to any legal or territorial interest in the region in which they are situated. Mr. Clayton declared, on signing

Sardinia.

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The accounts from Turin state that on the 24th inst. M. Brosserio brought before the Chamber of Deputies the sentence passed upon Dr. Mazzinghi, at Genoa, for the propagation of Prote-stantism. M. Brosserio complained of the gross inconsistency which existed between the penal code and the constitution, the former of which he contended ought to have been altered immediately the latter was promulgated. He quoted a number of facts where persons were now suffering imprisonment under the code, but who would have been free by the guarantees granted by the constitution. He admitted that Mazzinghi's sentence was in conformity with the law, but he demanded that the law be changed. The Minister of Grace replied, and acknowledged the absurdities pointed out between the code and the constitution. The fact was, that the laws were framed at a despotic time, while the constitution was agreed to under a more liberal system. Seeing the inconsistency of this state of things, he would pledge himself to bring in a bill aext session for the amendment of the penal code. Great applause followed this declaration. The order of the day was then moved, and unanimously adopted.

Portugal.

The Persian brings Lisbon news of the 27th ult. The Cortes had not been constituted for regular business, but most of the preliminary forms, approval of elections, &c., had been gone through. It appeared the two Houses were not d'accord in regard to the speech delivered by the Duke of Saldanha upon the opening of the Cortes, the deputies having, at a private meeting, agreed with the ministers to vote an answer to the speech, and consider it as emanating from the throne; while the House of Peers seemed inclined to pass it over as a mere ministerial declaration, and had submitted the question to a select committee. The Duke of Saldanha and M. Fonseca Magalhaens were still unwell; and the cabinet altogether had become less secure, in consequence of the position the stock exchange had so justly assumed in regard to the arbitrary conversion decree of the 18th of December.

Spain.

On dit, that the Queen is going to present to the Empress of the French a magnificent crown. The Duchess of Alba, sister of the Empress, sends her an equipage of eight beautiful horses.

Austria.

The last news from the seat of war is, that on the 15th neither party made any great progress. "In the evening," says the Trieste Zeitung, "Osman Pasha, of Scutari, (who entered by Sasbljak.) retired into the open country, and took up a position at the foot of a hill. The Montenegrins, taking advantage of a stormy night, stole into the Turkish camp, where disorder and confusion soon reigned. The Turks at last took to their heels. The importance of this affair may be judged of by the number of trophics which fell into the hands of the victors. They carried off seventeen flags, eighty horse loads of powder, sixty horses, many weapons, silvermounted yataghans, &c., and three hundred and seventeen Turks' heads.

Austrian military men say it is far from improbable that while the Montenegrins were occupied with Osman Pasha in the plain, Omer Pasha and his other lieutenants were advancing upon Cettinye.

General Rosas and his Barber.

We find the following in the Hampshire Independent, o' Saturday:—" General Rosas, the ex-Dictator of Buenos Ayres, has presented Mr. F. W. Nives, hairdresser, of Bernard street, who has prefessionally attended upon the General since his residence in Southampton, with a silver shaving basin, or perfumed water-dish, on which is neatly engraved the following inscription:—' Presented by his Excellency General de Rosas to F. W. Nives, as a testimo of regard. Southampton, 25th of December, 185.' Accompanying it was a letter written by the General, in Spanish, of which the following is a transition:—' Southampton, Dec. 25, 1852.—Dear Sir.—I epleased to accept of this shaving basin; its clief value or merit consists in its having accompanied a gin all my campaigns. It was manufactured at Breuos Ayres. It is more for use than grandeur, and may serve you as a remembrance of your visit to me, and be convenient in your duties. Accept of the sincere affection of your faithful servant, Juan Maurel de Rosas.'"

The Latest Commercial News.

[From the Liverpool Courier, Feb. 2.]

There is a steady feeling in our produce markets; the same time the dealings are not of an extensive character. Prices, generally speaking, are well supported the transactions in to-day's augar market are confined to grockry descriptions, and comprise 300 bands 36a, 8d. to 38a, 3d. per cwt. Nothing reported in molest res. Of run, 70 puncheous have found purchaser, a about previous prices. The transactions in Coffee Muited—24 cask laguaxys, of a very old import, changed hand at 50a, to 50a, 5d. per cwt. By auction, 5b bales deanaged jute brought £14 10a. to £21 10a. per ton. Beam fer sales by private treaty are reported, but the prices have not transplied. Pain oil is in fair request, and some anove off slowly, at prices much the same as queded in the last brokers circular.

On the subject of cotton we rather pride ourselves en a character for consistency, as a reference to the general tenor of our remarks will evince. Even we begin to feel some aurprise at its buoyancy and upward tendency. It was only last week we remarked that our spinners, by their over weening anxiety to monopolise all the profit to be had out of the article, and becoming merchants as well-crop three millions unovia solid money the lawly excellent has a subject to the subject of the copy coming to market under the price at which their season opened; and it is not only possible, but very probable, that 200,000 to 300,000 bales of this crop may be kept back. This will have the effect desired, manely, a reduction of setimates, and, consagiantly, a because of special core to a subject of the copy coming to market under the prices at which their season opened; and it is not only possible, but very probable, that 200,000 to 300,000 bales of this crop may be kept back. This will have the effect desired, and the subject of the subject

ear selection and the same afternoon at 61s, 6d. The trade was subsequently quiet, the price ruling about 61s, at which the market closed for sellers on Saturday, buyers offering 60s, 6d.

London Money Market, Monday evening, Jan. 31.—The English funds opened this morning at a decline of an eighth, and exhibited much heaviness throughout the day, Consols for money were first quoted 69% to %, and at the termination of business the prices were 60% to % for money, and 60% for the 10th of February. Lower quotations from Parls, coupled with a variety of vague reports, manufactured apparently to harmonize with the tendency of the market, were the chief causes of the depression. Among these was one to the effect that a railway loan of £0,500,000 for Russia, on debentures guaranteed at 4 or 4 % per cent, is about to be raised. The leading houses connected with that country regard the statement, however, as without foundation. A year ago it was mentioned that a line was contemplated from Charkelf to the Black Sea, with a guarantee of 4 per cent on a capital of £4,750,000, and ever since that time rumors have been circulated at intervals that it would shortly be brought about. It is, nevertheless, fully believed that the affair has been delayed, and the idea that the present moment would be selected for its introduction, would seem, in any case, preposterous. Bank stock left off at £27% to £28%; reduced, 99% to 100; three and a quarter per cents, 183% to %; long annutities, 6%; India stock, 200 to 272; India bonds, 60s. to 60s, Exchequer bills, 50s. to 60s, premium. The operations in foreign securities to day were generally at lower prices, and sales were firedly pressed up to the close of business. The esumercial advices to day, by the overland mail, are not important. At Bombay the market for manufactured gournant. At Bombay the market for manufactured gournant. At Bombay the market for manufactured gournant. The tengency of the foreign securities to day were generally at lower prices from the Faris Bourse the English